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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY Korea

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Minchu Choson (Democratic Korea)
Date : February 2, Monday, 1953. Vol.33 No.2,242
Publisher : NK Cabinet & Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly
Place : Pyongyang
Frequency : daily
Editor : CHONG Kuk-nok

Page 1

1. DISEASE PREVENTION . . .

The imperialistic American aggressors use more bacteriological weapons during the spring thawing season when disease is easily contagious. Therefore, governmental organs, parties, communities and each unit of the army must co-operate to win victory in the bacteriological warfare campaign.

2. A LETTER TO GENERAL KIM IL-SUNG . . .

AN Ki Won, a farmer living at Sachik ri, Pakchon county, sent a letter dated 30 December 1952, expressing his gratitude to the NKLP and the government for their guidance in helping him to produce a good crop. He donated 10 bags of unhulled rice to the frontline soldiers.

3. ANSWER TO COMRADE AN KI WON . . .

KIM Il-sung thanks him for the contribution of rice.

4. TO GENERAL KIM IL-SUNG AND THE NK PEOPLE'S ARMY SOLDIERS . . .

The Northwest General Branch of the Chinese Peace Defense Committee, sent a letter expressing their respect for North Korea's splendid achievements in the Korean war, promising to help.

5. NK CABINET CREATES LITERATURE AND ARTS PRIZE . . .

Superior literary & art works expressing the Korean People's Army soldiers' heroic fighting and lofty character will be awarded prizes on the anniversary of the founding of the People's Army. HONG Myong-hi, HO Chong-suk, PAKK Nam-un, HAN Sol-ya, YI Ki-yong, CHOE Chol-hwan, YI Mun-il,

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CHONG Kuk-nok, PAK Kum-chol, CHON Tong-hyok and HO Ik are appointed members of the awards committee.

6. COMMUNIQUE FROM NK PEOPLE'S ARMY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS . . .

7. CABINET ISSUES ORDER ON THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT TAX . . .

8. MEETING OF PRODUCTION REFORMERS IN NK MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY . . .

The conference was held 20-23 January 1953. Among these attending were the Minister of Heavy Industry KIM Tu-sam; the commissioner of NKFTU (unexplained -- Ed.); the vice-chairman of the Labor Section of the NKLP Central Committee HAN Chi-sop; other employees of agencies concerned, and the production reformers who made brilliant achievements in their respective fields. Emphasis was placed on spreading the skill of the reformers through technicians' effort.

9. MEETING OF REFORMERS IN TEXTILE AND RUBBER INDUSTRY . . .

The conference, held from 23-26 January 1953, was attended by reformers including Tang Un Sil, who had produced to the highest degree; the staffs of NKLP and NKFTU, including the Minister of Light Industry YI Chong-ok; HYON Hun of NKFTU; and vice chairman of the labor section of NKLP, KIM Tae-pok. YI Chong-ok, the Minister of Light Industry, emphasized mechanization, better quality of manufactures, and tying the producers and technicians closer together.

10. SOVIET-KOREAN CULTURE ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTES . . .

During last year, the association contributed greatly to the exchange of culture between the Soviet Union and Korea.

11. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FATHERLAND FRONT HEARS REPORT . . .

On 29 January, the committee called a meeting to hear the report of KIM Chang-chun, at the Vienna Peace Defense Conference as one of the Korean representatives.

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12. FARMERS OF YONG SU RI, HONG WON COUNTY . . .

They keep excellent seeds and are endeavoring to make more fertilizer so that they may get the best crop in the coming year.
by CHIN Son-chong

13. FARMERS OF OSAN RI, TAE TONG COUNTY . . .

They are making every effort to increase self-supporting fertilizer.

by KIM In-hyong

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14. EXHIBITION OF EXCELLENT SEEDS . . .

At Hasampong ri, Chongsong county, the exhibition is opened by the Minchu Sonchon Sil. Peasants are getting much help in their farming.

15. A SEVERE BLOW TO THE IMPERIALISTS . . .

I am glad to hear that the Soviet economic plan of 1952 has been carried out successfully. I believe it is a severe blow to the imperialists, while it invigorates economic construction in the communist countries.

By Agitator PAEK Sun-cha

16. LET US INCREASE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY APPLYING ADVANCED SOVIET TECHNIQUES . . .

By Engineer PAEK Chol-kyun

17. REMEDYING THE CIRCULATION OF COMMODITIES IS NEEDED URGENTLY . . .

Only by correcting those many defects in state commerce & Coops can our people's lives be secured and final victory won.

By the Minister of Commerce
YI Chu-yon

18. DON'T GIVE ANY CHANCE TO HIDDEN ENEMIES . . .

Though we are confident of our victory, we must not slacken our alertness. The enemies are making a final fanatical attempt to save their lives despite their immense losses. Facing such a crisis, our people must strengthen the Anti-Secret Agent Campaign and People's Self-Defense Corps in order to secure our properties.

By CHONG Ui-chong

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19. HEALTHY AND STEADY LIVES IN THE FRONT . . .

(a) Culture Palace Under the Ground -- A hospital of CHONG Ki Chil's Platoon is located deep under the mountain opposite hill 811.7 where soldiers enjoy their frontline lives through every possible accommodation. At leisure, they learn more, write home, and are encouraged.

(b) (Two similar items. -- Ed.)

(WITH PICTURE OF DANCING SOLDIERS)

20. STALINGRAD IS BEING CONSTRUCTED ON A GRAND SCALE . . .

(WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DWELLING STREET OF LABORERS AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES)

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21. ON THE WAY HOME FROM VIENNA . . .

Stopping in the heroes' city of Stalingrad and the capital of Moscow, I found that in the U.S.S.R. religion is highly esteemed contrary to the Americans' propaganda. The Soviet Union is a country of freedom and peace. Now I see that our fight for justice will surely win victory.

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22. MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS . . .

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : Minchu Chongnyon (Democratic Youth)
Date : Saturday, 27 December, 1952
Publisher : NK Democratic Youth Union's Central Committee
Place : Pyongyang
Frequency : daily
Editor : Yi Tu-chin

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(PHOTOGRAPH OF STALIN)

1. STALIN'S REPLY TO NEW YORK TIMES JOURNALIST . . .
2. PEACE DEFENSE PEOPLE'S MEETING . . .

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3. AN APPEAL OF THE PEACE DEFENSE PEOPLE'S MEETING . . .
4. AN APPEAL FROM THE PEACE DEFENSE PEOPLE'S MEETING TO THE BIG FIVE POWERS . . .
5. PUNISH THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST FOR KILLING NK PWS ON PONGAM ISLAND . . .

By KIM Ok-chin

Chairman of the NK Democratic Youth
Union's Central Committee.

6. "GREAT ACTOR" AWARDS WILL BE MADE . . .

The Standing Committee of the NK Supreme People's Assembly has awarded the title "Great Actor" to the following actors who achieved a great exploit in developing the national art in the fatherland war:

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- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. KIM Wan-u | Vocalist |
| 2. YU Un-kyong | " |
| 3. LIM So-yang | Classic music actor |
| 4. MUN Ye-pong | Dramatic actor |
| 5. PAK Yong-sin | Dramatic actor |
| 6. PAE Yong | " " |
| 7. AN Ki-ok | Classical music actor |
| 8. CHONG Nam-hi | " " |
| 9. CHAI Sung-hi | Dancing actor |
| 10. HWANG Chol | Dramatic actor |

7. STRUGGLE OF NORTH KOREAN YOUTHS AGAINST PUPPET SYNGMAN RHEE

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8. GLORIOUS COMRADE IN ARMS
 Assistant squad leader of an (unnamed) People's Army unit, PEONG Pu-nai, killed many enemy and damaged many enemy tanks on the frontline.
 (PHOTOGRAPH. ENGINEERS OF AN (UNNAMED) PEOPLE'S ARMY UNIT IN THE FRONTLINE)
9. JOY IN SERVING PEOPLE'S ARMY . . .
10. MASSACRE OF NK PWS ON PONGAM ISLAND BY AMERICAN AGGRESSORS REVEAL DECEIT

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11. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WORLD DEMOCRATIC YOUTH UNION . . .
12. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING . . .
13. YOUNG SOLDIERS RENDER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE FRONTLINE . . .
 (A story of the fighting on Hill 854.1)

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REFUTATION OF ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY ALLEGING
THAT KIM IL-SUNG AND NAM IL ARE IMPOSTERS

On 13 August 1953, an Associated Press story from Seoul alleged that KIM Il-sung and NAM Il were imposters. The story presumably was carried in most American newspapers. The following article refutes the AP allegation.

"NORTH KOREAN LEADERS ARE TERMED 'FANTASTIC IMPOSTERS'"

(From an unidentified U.S. newspaper, Thursday, 13 August 1953.)

"(Editors note: Bill Shinn, the Korean-born AP correspondent who has reported some notable beats including the Inchon landing, here gives an exclusive account on the hitherto shadowy background of North Korea's leader, KIM Il-sung, and a swiftly rising newcomer, NAM Il.)

By Bill Shinn

"SEOUL (AP) -- Marshal KIM Il-sung and Gen. NAM Il, the two men who emerged as kingpins in the newly-purged North Korean Communist regime, were revealed today to be "fantastic imposters" who borrowed their names from well-known North Koreans of years ago.

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"Only today, Red China's Peiping radio disclosed that KIM, one-time Russian army major, has been awarded the title of "Hero of the People's Republic of Korea" by the standing committee of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly in recognition of his wartime leadership. The title apparently is an imitation of Russia's "Hero of the Soviet Union," which makes the recipient in Russia a virtual demigod.

"Information that KIM and NAM Il are imposters with borrowed names came from a highly placed South Korean intelligence officer with excellent connections in North Korea and access to top secret reports on the muddled situation behind the Reds' Bamboo Curtain. His name cannot be revealed because of possible retaliation against relatives still living in North Korea.

"KIM's role as an imposter who borrowed the name of a North Korean hero who fought the Japanese during the occupation of Korea has been known for some time. But for the first time it was revealed that NAM Il, chief Red negotiator in truce talks at Panmunjom, also borrowed the name of a prominent North Korean. Here is the story as detailed by the intelligence officer:

"KIM's real name was KIM Sung-joo. He was born 42 years ago in a small village near the Red capital of Pyongyang, the son of an anti-Japanese Nationalist. When KIM was eight his father was forced to flee to Manchuria to escape the Japanese police. KIM stayed with an uncle in Korea until he was 13, then joined his father. He became a member of the Chinese Youth Association of the Communist Party when he was 17. At the age of 30, KIM became commander of the guerrilla corps in Manchuria. At about the same time Japan sent its powerful Kwantung army into Manchuria. KIM fared badly against the Japanese and gave up his command to visit Russia.

"During World War II KIM commanded a Korean army corps that fought alongside the Russians. In the battle of Leningrad, he won special recognition from Premier Stalin. He was ordered to Manchuria to fight the Japanese in the final days of the war. However, by the time he reached Manchuria Japan had surrendered. KIM arrived at Nam-hi, his birthplace, in September, 1945, carrying secret instructions from Stalin on how to communize Korea. He adopted the name of KIM Il-sung, a widely known Korean patriot who had been fighting the Japanese as a guerrilla in Manchuria. The real KIM Il-sung was then about 53 years old, while the imposter was about 34. In October, 1945, the bogus KIM appeared in public for the first time under his new name. On October 14, he was introduced as a "victorious general" to more than 200,000 North Koreans assembled at a parade ground in Pyongyang.

"The story of NAM Il's life as reported by the intelligence source, revealed that his real name was KIM Chang-man. Reportedly now about 47, he was born in a small village near Pyongyang. NAM Il was propaganda chief of the North Korean Labor (Communist) Party until he was appointed chief truce delegate for the Reds in July, 1951. That appointment was made partly because of NAM Il's ability in negotiations

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and debate. He was not a military general. He appeared at the Kaesong and Panmunjom truce negotiations first under a title of lieutenant-general and later as a full general, presumably given him to influence the Allied truce team.

"The real NAM Il is a man about 50, trained in Russia. He was president of a Communist college in Pyongyang and also an instructor at the KIM Il-sung University there. KIM Chang-man, the imposter now known as NAM Il, presumably took his new name because the authentic NAM Il was more highly regarded by the people. Like KIM Il-sung, NAM Il is considered a pro-Russian as against the pro-Chinese and the Nationalist Korean factions in North Korea. This pro-Russian faction, considered moderate rather than rabid pro-Russian, now appears to have gained control of the North Korean government following the sweeping purge in recent weeks."

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The report of Bill Shinn that KIM Il-sung and NAM Il are imposters is not correct, although there is some truth in what he wrote. It is not yet completely clear whether or not the present KIM Il-sung is the same KIM Il-sung who was a fervent leader in the guerrilla fighting against Japan.

It is said that the "original" KIM Il-sung was many years older than the present KIM Il-sung and that he graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' School, but there is no one who knows either when he graduated from the school or anyone who graduated with him. It is thus impossible to believe that another KIM Il-sung existed before the present KIM Il-sung.

According to the associates of the present KIM Il-sung, who moved into North Korea after fighting alongside him against the Japanese

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in Manchuria, there were some older patriots who had been fighting against the Japanese near the Manchurian-Korean border before KIM Il-sung did. But they died or were killed half-way through the guerrilla period so that KIM Il-sung became the leader of the anti-Japanese Korean guerrillas in Manchuria. We cannot deny that the present KIM Il-sung led the anti-Japanese guerrillas in Manchuria for many years and with many followers, regardless of whether or not another KIM Il-sung existed before the present one.

It is probably true that the present KIM Il-sung's real name is KIM Sung-joo, (6855/2052/2691) that he was born 42 years ago in a small village near the present Communist capital of Pyongyang, that he was the son of an anti-Japanese nationalist, that his father was forced to flee to Manchuria to escape the Japanese police, that he followed his father to Manchuria when he was 13, and that he took part in the guerrilla fighting when he was 17 or 18. And it is true that he was commander of an anti-Japanese guerrilla unit in Manchuria when he was about 20.

He said himself that he moved into the Soviet Union in 1941 when the Russo-German war broke out. But it is impossible to believe that he took part in the Leningrad fighting and rendered distinguished service there. After he moved into the Soviet Union, he was educated in Soviet-style political thought for several years with CHAI Yong-kun (1508/1661/0256) and KIM Chaek (6855/4595) in Khabarovsk (48° N. latitude - 136° E. longitude) and distinguished himself there. But Stalin did not make him join the Russo-German war directly, because he wanted to make use of him politically. When KIM Il-sung came into North Korea with

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Soviet troops in the fall of 1945, he wore the uniform of a Russian 2nd lieutenant. This was not because he had joined the Soviet Army but for the convenience of having military status.

At this time, KIM Il-sung was known by the name of KIM Yong-hwan (6855/5391/3562). In October, 1945, he appeared in public for the first time at a people's meeting at a parade ground in Pyongyang, under his new name, KIM Il-sung. Beginning on this day, he enjoyed general popularity as a hero of the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighting.

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As for NAM Il, it is absolutely false that his real name was KIM Chang-man (6855/2490/3341). KIM Chang-man is a different man entirely. It is also untrue that NAM Il was a propaganda chief of the NK Labor Party before he was appointed chief Communist delegate to the truce talks.

It was KIM Chang-man who was propaganda chief of the NKLP for several years after Korea's liberation. NAM Il, who is about 40, belongs to the pro-Soviet faction of the NKLP while KIM Chang-man is pro-Chinese.

After NAM Il came into North Korea in the winter of 1946, he became vice-chief of the education bureau of the Soviet military government. After KIM Chang-man left his propaganda post in the NKLP, he was principal of the NK Administrative School for a while, and then was appointed deputy minister of education. He also was one of Nam Il's attaches in the truce talks. Recently he was reappointed to the NKLP

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propaganda post.

KIM Chang-man belonged originally to the Yen-an (pro-Chinese) faction of the NKLP, but after a while he revolted against KIM Mu-chong (6855/2976/0080), KIM Tu-pong (6855/2122/1144), CHOE Chang-ik (1508/2490/4135) and HO Chong-suk (6079/6297/3219). He is now loyal to KIM Il-sung and KIM Il-sung trusts him. It is believed, however, that he still maintains good relations with the Yen-an faction.

With the purge of PAK Hon-yong (2613/2009/3057) and HO Ka-1 (6079/1/1/), the men closest to KIM Il-sung are CHOE Chang-ok, (1508/2490/3768), NAM Il, CHOE Chang-ik, KIM Il, and PAK Chong-ae (2613/6297/1947) and they seem to have powerful positions in North Korea.

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THE DECORATIONS AND AWARDS SYSTEM IN NORTH KOREA

This article discusses how military decorations and other awards are made by the North Korean government. All statistics are from the North Korean Central Yearbooks for 1950 and 1953.

On 29 July 1953, two days after the Korean armistice was signed, the NK Supreme People's Assembly issued an ordinance conferring the principal North Korean decorations on most of the government and Labor Party leaders. The awards were well distributed through at the various branches of the government and Party, suggesting that their purpose was to inspire NK leaders at the time of the armistice-signing rather than to reward individual achievements.

Among those who did not receive decorations were government officials at and below the ministerial level. This does not mean, however, that all those who were not decorated were out of favor in

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the regime. A considerable number, NAM Il for example, had been decorated shortly before the armistice. But it is reasonable to suppose that those who were omitted from the "honors" list for no apparent reason will face an uncertain political future.

There are nine basic decorations and awards in North Korea:

- (1) Hero of the Republic
- (2) Labor Hero
- (3) National Flag Decoration, 1st Class
2nd Class
3rd Class
- (4) Labor Medal
- (5) Freedom and Independence Decoration, 1st Class
2nd Class
- (6) Soldier's Honor Decoration, 1st Class
2nd Class
- (7) Order of Yi Sun-sin, 1st Class
2nd Class
- (8) Order of Arms
- (9) Order of Deeds

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1. Hero of the Republic

The ordinance establishing this decoration was enacted on 30 June 1950 by the Standing Committee of the NK Supreme People's Assembly. It classifies the Hero of the Republic decoration as the highest honor in North Korea and awards the recipient the Gold Star Medal and a letter of commendation from the Standing Committee of the NK Supreme People's Assembly. Up to 30 December 1951, the decoration had been awarded to 309 persons, of whom three received it twice and were hence "Double Heroes."

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2. Labor Hero

This ordinance was passed by the Standing Committee of the NK People's Assembly on 17 July 1951. It states that this decoration is the highest honor in the fields of economy, culture, and construction. The recipient of the 1st Class award receives the Golden Hammer and Sickle Medal and a letter of commendation from the Standing Committee of the NK Supreme People's Assembly. Up to 30 December 1951, one person had received this decoration.

3. National Flag Decoration

The ordinance was passed on 21 December 1948, details of which are unavailable. Up to 25 December 1951, the following numbers of persons had received the decorations:

1st Class :	845
2nd Class :	1,418
3rd Class :	26,029

4. Labor Medal

Date and details of this decoration are unavailable. It ranks between the National Flag Decoration, 1st Class, and National Flag Decoration, 2nd Class. Seven persons had received it through 25 December 1951.

5. Freedom and Independence Decoration

This ordinance was enacted on 7 July 1951. The decoration is awarded to "commanders of the NK People's Army and guerrilla units who display courage, audacity, and endurance in the war for the unification, freedom, and independence of the fatherland and ensure effective war results by their competent and able leadership." Through 25 December 1951,

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24 persons received the 1st Class award and 1,162 persons the 2nd Class.

6. Soldier's Honor Decoration

This decoration was created on 1 July 1950. It is awarded to privates, non-commissioned officers, and high ranking officers and guerrillas who render distinguished service in the war. Through 25 December 1951, 4,956 persons received the 1st Class decoration and 49,099 the 2nd Class.

7. Order of Yi Sun-sin

This order was established on 13 July 1950. It is granted to naval officers who render distinguished service on the sea in the Fatherland Liberation War. No awards of the 1st Class decoration and 31 awards of the 2nd Class had been made through 25 December 1951.

8. & 9. Order of Arms and Order of Deeds.

These decorations were created on 13 June 1949 but details are unavailable. Through 25 December, 1951, the following numbers of the decorations had been made:

Order of Arms : 201,987
Order of Deeds : 3,943

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N O R T H K O R E A N P R E S S S U M M A R Y

Newspaper : For A Lasting Peace, For the People's Democracy!
Date : Friday, 6 March 1953. Vol. 10 No.226
Publisher : Labor Press Agency (Korean Edition)
Communist Information Bureau (original edition)
Place : Pyongyang (Korean edition) Bucharest (original edition)
Frequency : every Friday
Editor : Editing Committee, NK Labor Press Agency

Page 1

1. FROM THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE . . .
J.V. Stalin, premier of the Soviet Union and secretary of Soviet Communist Party, died at 2160 hours on March 5 after a serious illness.
2. MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF STALIN'S DEATH . . .
3. STALIN'S FUNERAL COMMITTEE . . .

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4. IDEOLOGICAL ARMS . . .
By Bruno Kolers (sic)
Secretary of Central Committee of
Czech Communist Party
5. BRILLIANCE OF STALIN'S IDEOLOGY
By Bullas Roka (sic)
Secretary of Cuban Socialist Party

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6. SOCIALISM CONSTRUCTORS AND PEACE PROTECTORS . . .
By Iliana Rechanu (sic)
Vice chairman of Central Committee
Rumanian Democratic Women's Association
7. BRITISH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION . . .
8. CHINESE STUDY STALIN'S WORK . . .
9. SCIENTIFIC LECTURE ON STALIN'S WORK IN POLAND . . .
10. HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST COMPETITION . . .
By Ischtvan Chrischtoph, (sic)
Member of Political Bureau,
Hungarian Worker's Party
11. FRENCH COMMUNISTS FIGHT AGAINST ENEMY'S RUNNING DOGS . . .
By Leon Mobe (sic)
Member of Political Bureau
French Communist Party

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12. WOMEN'S SLAVISH SITUATION IN FASCIST YUGOSLAVIA . . .
By Yehajerina Abramova, (sic)
Member of Central Committee,
Bulgarian Communist Party
13. ITALIAN PEOPLE FIGHT AGAINST DECEPTIVE ELECTION LAW . . .
14. INDIAN SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS SECEDE FROM THE PARTY . . .
15. FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS NATION-WIDE CONFERENCE . . .
16. BULGARY CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION FROM TURKEY . . .
17. WHO IS YOUR FRIEND? . . .

It is well known that the British, Dutch and Belgian coasts have been washed away by floods. Under the calamity, the three nations received relief funds from Russia and America. The Russian peoples sent 90,000 pounds sterling to England and 1 million guilders to Holland. America also generously allowed Holland to spend 2/5 of the funds allotted to Holland by

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Marshall Plan for flood relief on condition that the country uses 3/5 of the funds for military purposes. Taking advantage of the flood, she forces Holland to increase military armament.

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